

BCM BASANT AVENUE DUGRI ROAD LDH

ASSIGNMENT:- SOCIOLOGY

CLASS:- XII

1. **Lack of Progress:** Social movements often advocate for necessary changes in society, such as civil rights, gender equality, or environmental protection.
2. **Inequality and Discrimination:** Many social movements, like the civil rights movement, women's movement, and LGBTQ+ rights movement, have been instrumental in challenging discrimination and promoting equality.
3. **Economic Imbalances:** Movements related to workers' rights and economic justice play a crucial role in addressing economic disparities.

2. **Historical Perspective:** It traces its roots to the 19th-century reform movements but gained momentum during the independence struggle and post-independence era.

- **Goals:** The Women's Movement seeks to address issues like gender-based violence, unequal access to education and employment, political representation, and reproductive rights.

Tribal Movements:

Tribal Movements in India represent the collective efforts of indigenous communities to assert their rights, protect their culture, and secure control over their land and resources:

- **Land and Resource Rights:** Many tribal movements revolve around the demand for land ownership and control over forests and resources traditionally used by tribal communities.

3 **Historical Continuity:** Some old social movements, like those advocating for labor rights or caste-based reforms, have continued to exist and evolve, making it challenging to categorize them as entirely "old. "

- **Emerging Issues:** New social movements often emerge in response to contemporary issues, but they may build on the foundations laid by earlier

movements. For instance, the environmental movement draws inspiration from historical movements for conservation.

- Intersectionality: Many social movements in India encompass a range of issues and constituencies. For example, the women's movement not only addresses gender issues but also intersects with class, caste, and environmental concerns, blurring the lines between old and new.

4. Economic Issues: Environmental movements often highlight the economic consequences of environmental degradation. For example, the displacement of indigenous communities due to industrial development raises both environmental and economic concerns. Loss of livelihoods, access to resources, and disruptions in traditional economies become central issues.

- Identity Issues: Indigenous and tribal communities, who are often at the forefront of environmental movements, have a deep connection to their land and environment. Protecting the environment is intricately linked to preserving their cultural identity and way of life. Environmental degradation threatens their identity as it disrupts traditional practices and erodes their cultural heritage.

1. 5. Historical Roots: Peasant movements in India have a long history and can be traced back to colonial times when farmers protested against exploitative land revenue systems.
2. Focus: These movements primarily revolve around agrarian issues, including land rights, fair crop prices, and relief from debt burdens.
3. Participants: Peasant movements often involve traditional farming communities and landowning farmers.
4. Demands: They demand land reforms, access to credit, and better agricultural infrastructure.
5. Notable Example: The Telangana Peasant Armed Struggle is a historical example of a peasant movement in India.

New Farmer's Movements:

1. Emergence: New Farmer's movements have emerged more recently in response to contemporary agricultural challenges, especially related to globalization and corporate influence.
2. Focus: These movements are broader in scope and encompass issues such as agricultural policies, fair trade, and the impact of multinational corporations on agriculture.

3. Participants: They often include a more diverse group of stakeholders, including small farmers, agricultural laborers, and civil society organizations.
4. Demands: New Farmer's movements demand agricultural diversification, sustainable farming practices, and fair access to markets.